

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ISLAM

NEW EDITION

PREPARED BY A NUMBER OF
LEADING ORIENTALISTS

EDITED BY

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EDITORIAL SECRETARIES

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIES

VOLUME II

C—G

FOURTH IMPRESSION



LEIDEN
E. J. BRILL
1991

a main centre of the defence of Turkey's eastern frontier.

Bibliography: in addition to references in the text: Yâkût, *Mu'djam*, i, 205; Abu 'l-Fidâ', *Takwîm*, 392 f.; Dimashkî, 228; Ewliyâ Celebi, *Seyâhatnâme*, ii, 379 (*Travels*, ii, 202); Kâtib Celebi, *Dijhânnümâ*, 423 f.; Le Strange, 118; K. Ritter, *Erdkunde*, x, 770-4; V. Cuinet, *La Turquie d'Asie*, i, 210 f.; Samy Bey Frascbery, *Kâmûs al-a'lâm*, ii, 827; Ali Kemâlî, *Erzincan*, Istanbul 1932; *IA*, s.v. (Besim Darkot).

(R. HARTMANN-[FR. TAESCHNER])

ERZURUM. one of the principal cities in eastern Turkey, today the chief town of the province of Erzurum with a population of 91,196 (1960 census).

Situated between the Karasu and Aras valleys which formed the main thoroughfare between Turkey and Irân for caravans and armies, Erzurum has been an important commercial and military centre in the area since antiquity. It was the ancient Karin, also called Karnoi Kal(gh)ak in Armenian, from which Kâlîkalâ or Kâlî in the Arabic sources (cf. Ibn Hawkal, i, 343; Ibn al-Fakîh, *Akhbâr al-buldân*, Leiden 1885, 295) must have been derived. Under the Romans it was fortified and called Theodosiopolis in 415 A.D. The name of Erzurum comes from *Arzan al-Rûm*, *Arzan-i Rûm* or *Arz-i Rûm* (see the Saldjûkid coins in I. Ghâlib, *Takwîm-i meskûkât-i Seldjûkiyye*, Istanbul 1309H., nos. 10, 147, 152). Arzan (Erzen) was a nearby commercial centre, the population of which took refuge in Kâlîkalâ upon its destruction by the Saldjûkîds in 440/1048 or 441/1049 (see ARZAN).

First taken by the Arabs under Caliph 'Uthmân after 33/653, its possession fluctuated between Byzantines and Arabs (Byzantine in 66/686, Arab in 81/700, Byzantine again in 137/754 for a short time and then Arab again until 338/949 when the Byzantines took it, to hold it until the Saldjûkid conquest). The native Armenian princes in the area played an important part in all these changes. With its strong walls, Kâlî made a base for the Arabs from which to control the area and organize *ghazâ* raids into Byzantine Anatolia. In 153-5/770-2 the local Armenian dynasts organized a large-scale insurrection against the Arabs and came to lay siege to Kâlî (Ghévond, *Hist. des guerres et des conquêtes des Arabes en Arménie*, trans. Chahnazaryan, Paris 1856, 136-43; Yâ'kûbî, ii, 447).

Under the Byzantines the chief city of the 'theme' of Theodosiopolis, it withstood the Saldjûkid onslaught until 473/1080 when Amîr Ahmad took it, and it was then made the capital of the Turkish principality of the Saltûkîds (see SALTUK-OGHLU). In 597/1201 it came under the Saldjûkîds of Anatolia and was made the seat of a *malik*, prince, possessing the province as his appanage. The city under its new name of Arzan-i Rûm became one of the most prosperous commercial centres in Anatolia (cf. Yâkût, *Mu'djam al-buldân*, s.v. Arzan) and its important monuments belong to this period: the Ulu-djami' built in 575/1179, the Medrese of Khûndî Khâtûn (Çifte-minâre) built in 651/1253, and the mausoleums of the Saltûkîds.

In 639/1242 the Mongols under Baydju took it. Remaining a part of Seldjûkid territory under Mongol suzerainty, the province of Arzan-i Rûm paid a large annual tribute to the Mongol treasury, 222,000 dinâr in 736/1335 (Z. V. Togan, *Mogollar devrinde Anadolu'nun iktisadî vaziyeti*, in *THITM*, i (1931),

22). After the dissolution of the Ilkhânîd empire in Irân, Erzurum was occupied by the rival Mongol amîrs successively, the Çobanîd Shaykh Hasan in 741/1340, Muhammad b. Eretna about 761/1360. Then the city became part of the rising Türkmen states in eastern Anatolia, first of the Kara-koyunlu [q.v.] from 787/1385, and then of the Ak-koyunlu [q.v.] from 869/1465. Taken by Shâh Ismâ'îl from the latter in 908/1502, it was conquered by the Ottoman Sultan Selîm I following his victory at Çaldîrân in 920/1514. It was made in 941/1534 the chief city of a new *Beglerbegilik* comprising the sandjaks of Erzurum, Shebîn Kara-hîşâr, Kîghî, Khînîs, Yuğarl-Pasin, Malazgird, Tekman, Kîzuçan, İspir, Tortum, Nâmer-vân and Medjinkerd.

The tax regulations of the time of Uzun Hasan [q.v.], preserved after the Ottoman conquest, were later in 926/1520 and in 947/1540 modified and replaced by the typical Ottoman *kânûn* (cf. Ö. L. Barkan, *Kanunlar*, 63; W. Hinz, *Das Steuerwesen Ostanatoliens im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert*, in *ZDMG*, c (1950), 177-201).

Under the Ottomans the city benefited from the active caravan trade between Irân and Bursa (for a description of it in 1050/1640 see Ewliyâ Celebi, *Seyâhatnâme*, ii, Istanbul 1314/1896, 203-19). Erzurum became also the chief Ottoman military base during the wars against Irân and Georgia in the 10th/16th and 11th/17th centuries. In 1031/1622, upon the murder of 'Othmân II, Abaza Mehmed Paşa, *beglerbegi* of Erzurum, supported by the population and the Djalâlî [q.v. in Supplement] groups, rose up against the central government then under Janissary control. Entrenched in Erzurum, Mehmed defied imperial armies sent against him until Muḥarram 1038/September 1628.

During the Ottoman-Russian wars the Russians occupied Erzurum temporarily in September 1829, in 1878 and in February 1916. On 23 July 1919 the first national congress under Muştafâ Kemâl (Atatürk) was held in Erzurum. Today it is the most important city in eastern Turkey with the headquarters of the Third Army and the Atatürk University which was opened on 17 November 1958. The city was linked with the country's railway system in 1939.

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ES'AD EFENDİ, AHMED (1153/1740-1230/1814), Ottoman *Shaykh al-Islâm*, son of the *Shaykh al-Islâm* Mehmed Şâlih Efendi [q.v.]. After being *kâdî* successively of İzmir (from 1184/1770), Bursa (from 1192/1778) and Istanbul (1201/1787), he held office for a short time (1204/1790-1206/1791) as *kâdî'asker* of Anadolu. One of the prominent personalities consulted by Selîm III [q.v.] on the reforms necessary in state affairs, he made proposals particularly for the